

John S. Plummer

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HISTORICAL & MISCELLANEOUS:

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NO. 8.

JUNE, 1824.

VOL. III.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, to the Author.

"I thank you, Sir, for the copy of your Geography, which you have been so kind as to send me. I have examined the statistical part, to which you particularly refer my attention, and I find it truly a valuable addition to the work, and constituting a convenient Repertory of the matters of which Tabular views are presented."

Montpelier, March 8, 1813.

J. Madison presents his respects to the Rev. Dr. Morse and to his Son, with acknowledgments for the copies of the "New System of Modern Geography," and the "New System of Geography Ancient and Modern," with which he has been favored.

He has not been able to give them a particular examination. A very cursory one has left no doubt, that each will bear a very advantageous comparison with any similar compilation; whether its merits be tested by the matter and plan of the work, or by its literary execution. "The General Views," particularly of the United States, and as amplified in the larger work, must make it extremely interesting: and the sketch of "Ancient Geography" forms a useful supplement to the smaller one. The several maps in the atlas have the appearance of more than ordinary neatness.

Messrs. Richardson & Lord,

Gentlemen—I have examined with due care and attention, your late edition of Morse's Geography. I think the work, in every respect, well adapted to the use of schools, and most cordially recommend it to the patronage of the American public. With respect, yours truly,

A. PARTRIDGE.

Military Academy, Norwich, Vt. March 25, 1813.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Frederick Beasley, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to the senior Editor.

"I have received with pleasure your School Geography and Atlas, and shall recommend in future the use of it, in preference to any I have seen. I think it contains more useful information comprised in a small space, than any other volume of the kind I have ever met with."

Extract of a letter to the senior Author, from Rev. Asa Lyman, dated Morris-town, N. J. 17th June, 1822.

"Rev. and Dear Sir—I have now only just time to say to you, that I have examined your late edition of Geography and Atlas—am pleased with it, and immediately introduced it into my Academy. I have since ordered every one that has occasion to get a Geography, to procure yours, and have determined to make use of no other. I say to you sincerely, that I like it better than any other. You have hit the nail on the head. The plan is such as pleases me. Your Atlas is admirable. I have no doubt but that it will go extensively. I recommend it above others wherever I have opportunity."

See 3d page.

COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

JUNE, 1824.

HISTORICAL.



Description of the County of Merrimack, in the State of New-Hampshire.

SITUATION, &c.—The county of Merrimack is situated south of the centre of the State, between 43 deg. and 43 deg. 31 min. north latitude. It is bounded N. E. by the county of Strafford; S. E. by the county of Rockingham; S. W. by the county of Hillsborough, and N. W. by the counties of Cheshire and Grafton. Its greatest length is 38 miles; its breadth, at the broadest part, (from the S. W. corner of Henniker to the N. E. corner of Northfield) is about 26 miles.—It contains an area of 505,000 acres. The surface is uneven, in some parts rugged and mountainous; but its general fertility, is perhaps equal to that of either of the other counties. In the towns of Hopkinton, Salisbury, Canterbury, Concord, &c. are seen many extensive and well situated farms, in the finest state of cultivation.

MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS.—The northerly part of the county is rough and mountainous; and the traveller, while passing over the great roads to the north, leaving behind him the richly cultivated landscape, and plunging into the woods and defiles among the mountains, will be led to doubt the natural resources of the soil, and to inquire why men should seek to dwell in such bleak situations. But were he to turn to the right or left, he might see delightful situations, and productive farms, and cheerful and enterprising neighbourhoods, in every little valley about the mountains. *Kearsarge* is the highest mountain in this county, and lies between the towns of Sutton and Salisbury; its summit being 2461 feet above the level of the sea. It is composed of a range of hills running north and south about six miles; its general aspect is rugged and craggy, except where its roughness is shaded by the woody covering that darkens its sides.—The north-east and south-west parts are steep and precipit-

ous ; but it may be ascended with a little exertion, from the north-west or south-east quarter. Its summit was formerly covered with evergreens ; but it has been stripped of these primitive honors by the combined agency of fire and winds. It now presents a bald rock of granite, many parts of which appear to be in a state of disintegration.* The prospect from the summit of Kearsarge is highly interesting, and well rewards the labor of the patient traveller. The *Ragged Mountains*, so called from their appearance, lie N. E. of Kearsarge, and between Andover and New-Chester, the lines of those towns, and the dividing line between the counties of Grafton and Merrimack passing over their summits. The chain extends about ten miles from the vicinity of Kearsarge to the Pemigewasset river. It is a bleak and precipitous range, and nearly 2000 feet high in its north points.—Bean's Hill in Northfield, Sunapee mountain in Fishersfield, Catamount in Pittsfield, and the Peak in Hooksett, are also noted eminences. A part of Sunapee lake lies in Fishersfield ; and there are numerous ponds interspersed throughout the whole territory. The Merrimack river meanders through nearly the centre of the county, receiving as tributaries, the Contoocook, a considerable stream from the west, and the Soucook and Suncook, from the east. Innumerable streams of water spring from the hills and mountains, and watering every town and village, furnish also numerous superior sites for mills and factories.

HISTORY.—This county was constituted by an act of the Legislature passed July 1, 1823, and comprises twenty-three towns—ten formerly belonging to Rockingham county, and thirteen to the county of Hillsborough. The earliest settlements made within its limits were at Concord in the year 1726. At that period the whole country to the north was a howling wilderness, and there remained the remnants of a tribe of Indians who were once noted for their power, and who made Penacook their principal residence. The period at which each town was settled, &c. is given in the sketches below—drawn principally from the *Gazetteer of New-Hampshire*; lately published by Farmer & Moore, and to which the reader is referred for more particular accounts.

ALLENSTOWN derived its name from the purchaser of Mason's claim, and was first settled by John Wolcott, Andrew Smith, Daniel Evans and Robert Buntin.

*In the spring of 1819, a mass of earth and stones of several thousand tons weight was detached from the southern declivity of the mountain, and precipitated with great violence into the valley below, sweeping every thing before it for the space of forty rods.

ANDOVER was granted by the Masonian proprietors in 1746, to Edmund Brown and 59 others, and was first called *New-Breton*, in honor of the captors of Cape Breton in 1745, in which several of the grantees were engaged. The first inhabitant was Joseph Fellows, who moved into the place in 1761. The town was incorporated June 25, 1779.

Bow was granted by the government of N. H., May 20, 1727, to Jonathan Wiggin, Esq. and others, and was originally laid out 9 miles square, comprehending a great portion of the territory now constituting Pembroke and Concord. The first settlement commenced in 1727, by some of the proprietors, while most of the surrounding country, except Concord, remained uncultivated several years.

BOSCAWEN was granted by Massachusetts in 1733, to 91 proprietors, who held their first meeting, May 2, 1733. The original name was *Contoocook*; its present name was given in honor of Edward Boscawen, an English admiral. This name it received when the town was incorporated by N. H., April 22, 1760. The first settlement was made early in the season of 1734, by Nathaniel Danforth, Andrew Bohannon, Moses Burbank, Stephen Gerrish and Edward Emery.—See *Rev. Mr. Price's History*.

BRADFORD was granted by the Masonian proprietors, and was first settled in 1771, by Deac. William Presbury, and his family. Its name was first *New-Bradford*, which was so called from Bradford, Mass., several of the early inhabitants being from that town. It was incorporated Sept. 27, 1787, and is mentioned in the act as including New-Bradford, Washington Gore, and part of Washington.

CANTERBURY was granted by New-Hampshire, May 20, 1727, to Richard Waldron and others, and formerly comprehended Northfield and Loudon. The settlement was made soon after the grant was obtained. In this town is the Shakers' Village.

CHICHESTER was granted May 20, 1727, to Nathaniel Gookin and others; but the settlement did not commence until 1758, when Paul Morrill became the first inhabitant.

CONCORD, the seat of the state government, and the county seat of justice, was granted by the government of Massachusetts, January 17, 1725, to Benjamin Stevens, Ebenezer Eastman and others belonging to the county of Essex. The settlement commenced in 1727, by Capt. E. Eastman and his family. The original name of this place was *Panukkog* or *Penacook*. Under Massachusetts, it was incorporated, in 1733, by the name of Rumford, and this

name it retained till it was incorporated by New-Hampshire, June 7, 1765. It then took the name of Concord. For further particulars of the history of this town, together with notices of the public buildings, &c., the reader is referred to J. B. Moore's History of the town of Concord.

DUNBARTON was originally called *Starkstown*. It was granted in 1751, by the Masonian proprietors, to Archibald Stark, Caleb Page and others. The first settlement was made about 1749, by Joseph and William Putney, James Rogers and Obadiah Foster.

EPSOM was granted by New-Hampshire, May 18, 1727, to Theodore Atkinson and others, inhabitants of New-Castle, Rye, and Greenland. The settlement commenced a short time before the grant was made, by several families from those towns.—See *Rev. Mr. Curtis' History of Epsom*.

FISHERSFIELD derives its name from John Fisher, who after the grant of the township was made went to England.—Dr. Belknap says the town was originally known by the name of *Dantzick*. It was incorporated November 27, 1778.

HENNIKER, was *Number 6*, of several townships granted by Massachusetts. The grantees under the Masonian proprietors were James Wallace, Robert Wallace and others of Londonderry. The settlement commenced in 1761, by James Peters. A large proportion of the first inhabitants were from Marlborough, Massachusetts. It was incorporated, November 10, 1768.

HOKSETT is a new town taken from Chester, Dunbarton and Goffstown. It was incorporated in June, 1822. The name is derived from the falls in Merrimack river, near which is situated, the principal village, for several years known by the name of Hooksett.

HOPKINTON, originally *Number 5*, and afterwards *New-Hopkinton*, was granted by Massachusetts, January 16, 1736, to John Jones, and others, of Hopkinton, in that then province. The first settlement was made about 1740. It was incorporated by N. H., January 11, 1765.

LOUDON, deriving its name from the Earl of Loudon, a Scotch peer, was settled in 1760, by Abraham and Jethro Batchelder, and Moses Ordway. It was incorporated January 28, 1773.

NEW-LONDON was settled by Nathaniel Merrill and James Lamb, a short time before the year 1776. It was incorporated June 25, 1779; its former name was *Dantzick*, or, according to Dr. Belknap, *Heidleburg*.

NORTHFIELD, originally part of Canterbury, was settled in 1760, by Benjamin Blanchard. The town was incorporated June 19, 1780.

PEMBROKE, originally *Suncook*, and afterwards, *Lovewells-town*, was granted by Massachusetts to the brave men who belonged to the company of Capt. Lovewell, and to the heirs of those who fell in the memorable engagement of Pequawkett. The first settlement was made in 1729, by some of the survivors of that engagement. The town was incorporated Nov. 1, 1759.

PITTSFIELD was incorporated March 27, 1787, having been settled many years previous, by John Cram and others.

SALISBURY was originally granted by Massachusetts, and was known by the name of *Bakers-town*. It was afterwards granted by the Masonian proprietors, October 25, 1749, and then called *Stevens-town*, from Col. Ebenezer Stevens, of Kingston. The number of grantees was 57, of whom 54 belonged to Kingston. It was incorporated by charter from the government of N. H., March 1, 1768, when it received its present name. Its settlement was made as early as 1750, by Philip Call, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin Pettengill, John and Ebenezer Webster, Andrew Bohannon, Edward Eastman, and several others, principally from Kingston.

SUTTON, originally called *Perrys-town*, was granted by the Masonian proprietors in 1749, to Obadiah Perry and others, from Haverhill, Newbury and Bradford, Mass., and Kingston, N. H. The first settlement was made by David Peaslee, in 1767.

WARNER was granted in 1735, by the general court of Massachusetts, to Deac. Thomas Stevens and 62 others, inhabitants of Amesbury and Salisbury in that state. It was first called *Number 1*, and afterwards *New-Amesbury*. It was subsequently granted by the Masonian proprietors, and was called *Jennis-town*. It was incorporated Sept. 3, 1774, by the name of Warner, contrary to the petition of the proprietors who desired the name to be Amesbury. The first settlement was made in 1762, by David Annis and his son-in-law, Reuben Kimball, whose son Daniel was the first child born in town.

WILMOT is among the latest towns incorporated by the general court, having been constituted a township, June 18, 1807. The greater part of its territory was included in a grant made in 1775, by the Masonian proprietors to Jonas Minot, Matthew Thornton and others. The name is deriyed from

Dr. Wilmot, an Englishman, who, at one period, was supposed to be author of the celebrated letters of Junius.

[In page 255, Collections for 1823, will be found a statistical table, presenting the number of churches, schools, manufactories, &c. together with the population of the several towns in 1820. For particular notices of the history, curiosities, &c. of each town, the reader is referred to the N. H. Gazetteer.]

Historical Notices of Newspapers published in the State of New-Hampshire.

The first newspapers printed in this country made their appearance in 1704.* The "*Boston News-Letter*" was the first publication of the kind, and was commenced April 24, 1704, by John Campbell, a Scotchman, who was a bookseller and postmaster in Boston. On the 21st December, 1719, the second American newspaper, the "*Boston Gazette*,"† was published in Boston; and on the following day, the 22d, a third made its appearance in Philadelphia. In 1725, the first paper was printed in New-York, and after this time, gazettes were multiplied in different parts of the colonies. In 1754, four newspapers only were printed in New-England—and these all published in Boston. They were published weekly, usually on a small sheet, the average number of copies not exceeding 600 from each press. No paper had then been issued in Connecticut or New-Hampshire. At the beginning of 1775, there were five newspapers published in Boston, one at Salem and one at Newburyport. There was one paper published at this time in Portsmouth, and it was the only one in New-Hampshire. In the other colonies, there were then printed twenty-nine newspapers, making thirty seven published in all the American colonies. Since the revolution, printing establishments have been greatly multiplied in all our cities, and every town and village of any considerable importance has one or more printing houses. A comparison of the number of papers published in the United States, at different periods, will best exhibit the rapid increase of printing, since the revolution.

* The first printing press in North America was erected at Cambridge in 1638, more than 40 years before printing commenced in any other part of the country.

† Our word Gazette is derived from the name of a Venetian coin, called *Gazetta*—that being the price of the first newspaper published in Venice.

Newspapers published in the United States.

	In 1775.	1810.	1824.
Massachusetts	7	32	12
		{ Maine	36
		{ Mass.	11
New-Hampshire	1	12	9
Rhode-Island	2	7	23
Connecticut	4	11	8
Vermont	0	14	137
New-York	4	66	18
New-Jersey	0	8	110
Pennsylvania	9	71	4
Delaware	0	2	22
Maryland	2	21	35
Virginia	2	23	10
North-Carolina	2	10	12
South-Carolina	3	10	14
Georgia	1	13	43
Ohio	0	14	12
Indiana	0	1	5
Illinois	0	0	6
Missouri	0	1	18
Kentucky	0	17	15
Tennessee	0	6	7
Mississippi	0	4	10
Alabama	0	0	8
Louisiana	0	10	1
Michigan	0	0	8
District of Columbia	0	6	
	37	369	602

“In no respect,” says the learned Dr. Miller, “and certainly in no other enterprizes of a literary kind, have the United States made such rapid progress as in the establishment of political journals.” The character and form of these publications have also materially changed during the last century. From mere vehicles of intelligence, and public diaries, they have become political engines of immense power, closely connected with the peace and prosperity of the state. “They have become vehicles of discussion, in which the principles of government, the interests of nations, the spirit and tendency of public measures, and the public and private characters of individuals are all arraigned, tried and decided.” They are the channels of intelligence to every class of society, and have greatly increased the general knowledge, and extended the taste for reading and free discussion. In every view, the unprecedented increase of public prints, forms a subject of various speculation. If well conducted, “they have a tendency to disseminate useful information; to keep the public mind awake and active; to confirm and extend the love of freedom; to correct the mistakes of the ignorant, and the impositions of the crafty; to tear off the mask from corrupt and designing politicians; and, finally, to promote union of spirit and of action among the most distant members of an

extended community. But to pursue a path calculated to produce these effects, the conductors of public prints ought to be men of talents, learning, and virtue. Under the guidance of such characters, every Gazette would be a source of moral and political instruction, and, of course, a public blessing.

"On the other hand, when an instrument so potent is committed to the weak, the ignorant, and the vicious, the most baneful consequences must be anticipated. When men of small talents, of little information, and of less virtue, undertake to be (as the editors of public gazettes, however contemptible their character, may in a degree be considered) the directors of public opinion, what must be the result? We may expect to see the frivolities of weakness, the errors and malignity of prejudice, the misrepresentations of party zeal, the most corrupt doctrines in politics and morals, the lacerations of private characters, and the polluting language of obscenity and impiety, daily issuing from the press, poisoning the principles, and disturbing the repose of society; giving to the natural and salutary collisions of parties the most brutal violence and ferocity; and, at length, consuming the best feelings and noblest charities of life, in the flame of civil discord."*

No printing press was erected in New-Hampshire until 1756. In August of that year, DANIEL FOWLE, of Boston, established himself at Portsmouth, and commenced the publication of a journal, entitled,

<p>FRIDAY, August, 1756. New-Hampshire</p> <hr/> <p><i>Containing the Freshest Advices,</i></p>	<p>THE Crow and the Fox,</p>	<p>NUMB. 1. G A Z E T T E. <i>Foreign and Domestick.</i></p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

It was first printed from a long-primer type, on half a sheet foolscap, in quarto; but was soon enlarged to half a sheet crown folio; and it sometimes appeared on a whole sheet crown. Imprint—"Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, Printed by Daniel Fowle, where this Paper may be had at one Dollar per Annum; or Equivalent in Bills of Credit, computing a Dollar this year at Four Pounds Old Tenor."

Fowle had several type-metal cuts, which had been engraved and used for an abridgment of Croxall's Esop; and, as he thought that there should be something ornamental in the title of the Gazette, and not finding an artist to engrave

*Miller's Retrospect, vol. ii. p. 253.

any thing appropriate, he introduced one of these cuts, designed for the fable of the crow and the fox. This cut was in a short time broken by some accident, and he supplied its place by one engraved for the fable of Jupiter and the peacock. This was used until worn down, when another cut from the fables was substituted; eventually, the royal arms, badly engraved, appeared; and, at the same time, "Historical Chronicle" was added to the title. Afterwards, a cut of the King's arms, decently executed, took the place of the other. The paper for January 10, 1772, has the following head.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE	THE	Vol. XVII.
AND		GAZETTE,
HISTORICAL	King's Arms.	CHRONICLE,
CONTAINING the Freshest ADVICES		FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
Friday, Jan. 10, 1772.		No. 794 { Weeks since this Paper was first Publish'd. }

In September 1764, Robert Fowle became the partner of Daniel, in the publication of the Gazette, and in 1773, they separated. In 1775, there was a little irregularity in the publication of this paper, occasioned by the war; but D. Fowle in a short time continued it as usual. The Gazette was not remarkable for its political features; but its general complexion was favorable to the cause of the country. From the records of the General Assembly in 1776, we find that Fowle was brought into some difficulty in consequence of some communication published in the Gazette, as will appear from the following:

"Upon reading an ignominious, scurrilous and scandalous piece printed in the N. H. Gazette and Historical Chronicle, No. 1001, of Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1776, directed or addressed to the Congress at Exeter—Voted, that Daniel Fowle, Esq. the supposed printer of said piece, be forthwith sent for and ordered to appear before this house, and give an account of the author of said piece, and further to answer for his printing said piece, so much derogatory to the honor of this Assembly as well as of the Honorable Continental Congress, and injurious to the cause of liberty now contending for. Sent up by Capt. Wait."

Daniel Fowle was born in Charlestown, and served his apprenticeship with Samuel Kneeland, who commenced the "*New-England Journal*," in 1727, and published it at Boston about fifteen years. Fowle began printing at Boston in 1740. In 1742, he formed a connexion in business with Gamaliel Rogers, and John, a brother of Fowle, was also a partner in the firm. This connexion continued about eight years. In 1750, Daniel Fowle opened a new printing-house, and kept also a small collection of books for sale.—He here printed numerous works, chiefly pamphlets, &c. mostly for his own sales.

In October, 1754, Fowle, while at dinner, was arrested, by virtue of an order of the house of representatives, signed by Thomas Hubbard, their speaker, and taken before that house, on *suspicion* of having printed a pamphlet, which reflected upon some of the members. It was entitled, "*The Monster of Monsters.—By Tom Thumb, Esq.*"* After an hour's confinement in the lobby, he was brought before the house. The speaker, holding a copy of the pamphlet in his hand, asked him "Do you know any thing of the printing of this Book?" Fowle requested to see it; and it was given him. After examination, he said it was not of his printing; and that he had not such types in his printing house. The speaker then asked, "Do you know any thing relating to the said Book?" Fowle requested the decision of the house, whether he was bound to answer the question. No vote was taken, but a few members answered, "Yes!" He then observed, that he had "bought some copies, and had sold them at his shop."

After a close examination, Fowle was again confined for several hours in the lobby; and from thence, about ten o'clock at night, was, by order of the house, taken to the "common gaol," and there closely confined among thieves and murderers.† He was denied the sight of his wife, although she, with tears, petitioned to see him; no friend was permitted to speak to him; and he was debarred the use of pen, ink and paper.

* It was the custom of that day to hawk about the streets every new publication. Select hawkers were engaged to sell this work; and were directed what answers to give to enquirers into its origin—who printed it, &c. The general court was at the time in session. The hawkers appeared on the Exchange with the pamphlet, bawling out, "*The Monster of Monsters!*" Curiosity was roused, and the book sold. The purchasers inquired of the hawkers, where the Monster came from?—all the reply was, "*It dropped from the moon!*" Several members of the general court bought the pamphlet. Its contents soon excited the attention of the house.

† Fowle was confined in the same room with a thief and a notorious cheat; and, in the next cell, was one Wyer, then under sentence of death for murder, and was soon after executed. [Vid. *Fowle's Total Eclipse of Liberty*.]

Royall Tyler, Esq. was arrested, and carried before the house. When interrogated, he claimed the right of silence—"Nemo tenetur seipsum accusare," was the only answer he made. He was committed for contempt; but was soon released, on a promise that he would be forth coming when required.

The house ordered their messenger to take Fowle's brother Zechariah into custody, with some others; but his physician gave a certificate of his indisposition, and by this mean he escaped imprisonment.

After two days close confinement, D. Fowle was taken to the keeper's house, and told, that, "*He might go;*" but he refused; observing, that as he was confined at midnight uncondemned by the law, he desired that the authority which confined, should liberate him, and not *thrust him out privily*. He remained with the gaoler three days longer; when learning from a respectable physician, that his wife was seriously indisposed---that her life was endangered by her anxiety on account of his confinement---and his friends joining their persuasion to this call on his tenderness, Fowle was induced to ask for his liberation. He was accordingly dismissed; and here the prosecution ended. He endeavored to obtain some satisfaction for the deprivation of his liberty, but he did not succeed in the attempt.

Disgusted with the government of Massachusetts, and having received an invitation from several respectable gentlemen in Portsmouth to remove to that town, he accepted the invitation.

On the 25th May, 1776, Benjamin Dearborn, to whom Fowle taught printing, became the publisher of the Gazette and altered the title to the following:

T H E
Freeman's Journal,
 O R
New-Hampshire Gazette.

[Vol. I.] SATURDAY, May 25, 1776. [No. 1.]

Imprint.—"PORTSMOUTH: Printed by BENJAMIN DEARBORN, near the Parade, where this Paper may be had at Eight Shillings, L. M." Dearborn continued the paper a few years, after which it was again

published by Fowle,* who made several alterations in the title. In 1785, Fowle relinquished it to Melcher & Osborne, who published it for a number of years. In January, 1788, it has the following title, "The New-Hampshire Gazette, and the General Advertiser," with the Arms of the State in the head in a coarse and clumsy engraving. This title continued without variation till 1793. In January, 1789, the Arms were omitted. From this period to 1793, and probably to a later period, it was published by John Melcher. The following is the head used January 2, 1796.

T H E
New-Hampshire Gazette.

Published by JOHN MELCHER, *Printer to the State of New-Hampshire*, at his Office, corner of Market Street, Portsmouth.

Vol. XL.—Numb. 2040.] SATURDAY, January 2, 1796.

9s. pr. Annum.

This paper is, at the present time, published on every Tuesday, by Gideon Beck, with the original title. We have been more particular in noticing the New-Hampshire Gazette, as it was the first newspaper printed in New-Hampshire, and is the oldest printed in New-England; and only two of those which preceded it are now published in the United States.

[To be continued.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

[In the February Number of our Collections for the present year, p. 53, JABEZ KIMBALL, Esq. was mentioned among the Attorneys in the county of Cheshire.—We have lately met with a Biographical Memoir† of him written by the Rev. Professor Popkin, of Cambridge, which we now present to our readers.]

JABEZ KIMBALL was born in Hampstead, N. H. Jan. 1772, of respectable parents. He was an object of tender affection; his youth was afflicted with sickness; and he was late in commencing his classical studies. But, from the time that he gave himself to literary pursuits, he was esteemed equally for his abilities and his disposition. Between him and the excellent clergyman, who prepared him for college, the Rev. Mr. Merrill of Haverhill, existed a parental and filial

* The first number we have seen published by Fowle after this alteration, is dated June 16, 1778. From this time, to Sept. 15, 1778, the paper is not numbered. From the last period, a new series of numbering commenced, and the paper of that date is Vol. I. No. 30.

† This Memoir is annexed to a Sermon delivered at Haverhill, 22d March, 1805, at the funeral of Mr. K.

attachment. He had a peculiar felicity in conciliating the esteem and favor of all who knew him, and who knew how to value genius and worth.

He was admitted a student of Harvard University in 1793, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge and acuteness, especially in the science of the mind, of reason, of morals, of history, and of the laws of nature and nations. Superior to weak compliance, consulting his own judgment, he united, in a high degree, the esteem of his fellow students with the approbation of his instructors. His placid temper, his natural urbanity, his facetious, instructive conversation, his frankness, candor, and disinterested kindness, engaged the one; while his upright conduct and respectful deportment secured the other.

He received his first degree in 1797, and applied himself to the study of the law under the Hon. John Prentice of Londonderry. To this gentleman and his family, with whom he lived in unreserved intercourse, his whole conduct, professional and domestick, afforded the highest and uninterrupted satisfaction; and their ardent friendship followed him through life and death. Here the writer, who had been a tutor, while he was a student, became more particularly acquainted with him, residing sometime in the same family, during his engagements with a congregation in that place. In this agreeable residence, he enjoyed that continual flow of a benevolent heart and rich understanding, and that happy faculty of drawing forth the powers and affections of others, for which Mr. KIMBALL was remarkable. He therefore can speak from knowledge and feeling, and is assured that the people of that vicinity would add their cordial testimony.

In July, 1800, having completed the usual term of legal studies, he was appointed a Tutor of the University at Cambridge, for the department of Natural Philosophy, Geography, Astronomy, and the elements of the Mathematics. The duties of this office he discharged with ability, uprightness and punctuality. Without assuming a dispensing power over the College laws, or substituting novel notions in their stead, he executed them, in what he conceived to be their true spirit, with inflexible firmness and fidelity.

He resigned his office in the University, in July, 1801, and, after remaining a few months in business with his friend, Mr. Prentice, settled in the practice of the law, at Chesterfield, in New-Hampshire.

He now manifested talents no less adapted to active, than to studious life. His quick and deep penetration, added to the vigor, activity, and comprehension of his mind, qualified him alike for study and for action; and formed at once the solid scholar and successful man of business. His habits of laborious research and investigation, united with unshaken integrity and faithfulness, made him an able and honest advocate, and secured to him extensive and profitable practice in his profession. His superior knowledge of mankind and of civil society, connected with sound principles and active zeal for the promotion of institutions of learning, religion and charity, rendered him a true patriot, a useful and beloved citizen.

His prospects, at this time, were flattering to his fondest hopes. With generous ardour he looked forward to the honours and emoluments of a liberal profession, to the uninterrupted delights of friendship, to all the tender, refined joys of domestic life.

“ Oh fallacem hominum spem fragilemque fortunam !”

Soon was this bright prospect darkened, and these cherished hopes succeeded by heart-rending affliction. His affections were bound by the tenderest ties, which involved all his views of happiness. These ties were broken—*Lover and friend was put far from him*—and his hopes of happiness fled beyond the grave. His own health soon declined: sorrow and sickness became his companions. He now desired life only that he might be useful. Never for a moment did he lose the ardor of his benevolence, or his zeal in promoting the happiness of his friends.

More fully to enjoy the society and attentions of his friends, now became necessary to his health, and to avoid the pressure of business at Chesterfield, he removed to Haverhill, in 1803, still continuing the practice of his profession. Here, during the few remaining days of his life, he conducted business in almost constant sickness and distress, with resolution and fortitude, and acquired a large portion of public esteem. High, however, as he stood in general estimation, his intimate friends alone knew his full worth; and during this interesting part of his life, were alone acquainted with the real situation of his mind, with its sufferings, its consolations, and its hopes. There was, indeed, a delicacy, a sacredness in his sentiments and feelings, with which *a stranger did not intermeddle*. Even to his most intimate friends, he had a degree of reserve in conversation: it was in his letters only that he freely unbosomed himself.

A tender melancholy pervaded and softened his mind, while an ardent and firm hope sustained it, and enabled him to perform, with cheerfulness, his social and professional duties. In a letter to a confidential friend, about a year before his death, speaking of a "dear departed friend," he thus expressed himself: "I assure you I feel an indescribable melancholy pleasure, in submitting to the dispensations of Providence; hoping hereafter to enjoy the presence of that person, when *this corruptible shall put on incorruption*. This is my hope; this my trust; this my consolation. This momentary suspension of our intercourse has not, and I trust never will for a moment suspend my affection, or cause the object of it to change. I know that the affections, without an object on which to rest, after wandering over a wide range, return like Noah's dove, which found no rest for the sole of her foot. But such is not my case. I have a little object dependent on me, as dear to me as my precious self."

This "little object," which animated all his exertions, and now inherits the fruit of them, bears the name, and was a favorite neice of the inestimable friend, whose memory was so dear to him.

In a subsequent letter, expressing his belief that genuine affection and friendship survive the present life, he said: "Did I expect that death would efface all recollection of near and dear friends, I should be without consolation; I should be of all men most miserable. What is life, but a preparation for a future world? What is death, but quitting the impurities of the flesh, and becoming pure spirit? No: pure, genuine affection can never meet with dissolution."

This submission to the dispensations of Providence, and this unshaken confidence in a future state of happiness, sustained his spirits, in perfect composure, under all his severe sufferings, and in the awful moments of dissolution!

Mr. Kimball departed this life, March 19, 1805, at the age of 33 years.

First Class of Graduates at Harvard College, 1642.

BENJAMIN WOODBRIDGE was brother to Rev. John Woodbridge of Andover, Mass., and was born in England, in 1622. After he completed his education in this country, he returned to England, and succeeded Dr. Twiss at Newbury, where he gained a high reputation as a scholar, a preacher, a casuist, and a Christian. After he was ejected in 1662, he

continued to preach privately. He died at Inglefield in Berk's, November 1, 1684, aged 62, and was buried at Newbury. He received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from the University of Oxford.

GEORGE DOWNING went into the army, and was scoutmaster-general of the English army in Scotland. He was afterwards in great favour with Cromwell, who sent him ambassador to the States: and upon the restoration he turned with the times, and was sent or kept by the King in the same employ, had the merit of betraying, securing and sending over several of the regicides (he had been captain under one of them, Col. Okey,) was knighted, and in favour at court, and died in 1684. His character runs low with the best historians in England; it was much lower with his countrymen in New-England; and it became a proverbial expression to say of a false man who betrayed his trust, that he was an arrant George Downing. Oliver Cromwell, when he sent him agent or ambassador to the States, in his letter of credence says, "George Downing is a person of eminent quality, and, after a long trial of his fidelity, probity and diligence in several and various negotiations, well approved and valued by us. Him we have thought fitting to send to your Lordships dignified with the character of our agent, &c." (Milton's letters.) In his latter days, he is said to have been very friendly to New-England, and when the colony was upon the worst terms with King Charles the Second. An article of news from England in 1671, says, "Sir George Downing is in the tower, it is said because he returned from Holland where he was sent ambassador before his time. As it is reported, he had no small abuse offered him there. They printed the sermons he preached in Oliver's time, and drew three pictures of him. 1. Preaching in a tub, over it was wrote, *This I was*. 2. A treacherous courtier, over it, *This I am*. 3. Hanging on a gibbet, and over it, *This I shall be*."

"Downing was sent to make up the quarrel with the Dutch, but coming home in too great haste and fear, is now in the prison where his master lay that he betrayed." *MS. letter, Lond. March 4, 1671-2*. By his master, no doubt, Okey is intended. His son was one of the tellers in the Exchequer in 1680. Sir George died in 1684. He was brother-in-law to Governor Bradstreet, and kept up a correspondence with him.

JOHN BULKLEY was son of Rev. Peter Bulkley, D. D. the first minister of Concord, Mass., who was of a very re-

spectable family, and had been much esteemed for his learning and piety in England. After he graduated, he went to England, and settled at Fordham, in Essex, and after his ejection in 1662, practised physic in England.

WILLIAM HUBBARD was the historian of New-England, and of the early wars with the aborigines. He was born in 1621, and settled about the year 1657, as colleague with Rev. Thomas Cobbet, at Ipswich. He died September 14, 1704, aged 83. He was a man of learning, and of a candid, benevolent mind. John Dunton, in his journal in Massachusetts, speaks of him as "learned without ostentation," and as "a man of singular modesty; of strict morals," and as having done "as much for the conversion of the Indians, as most men in New-England." His History of New-England lay in manuscript till 1815, when it was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and constitutes two volumes of their Collections.

SAMUEL BELLINGHAM ranks as the fifth graduate. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Leyden. He appears to have been living when the *Magnalia* was written and survived all of the first class, excepting Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Ipswich.

JOHN WILSON was son of Rev. John Wilson, the first minister at Charlestown and Boston. Dr. Mather says, that when "he was a child, he fell upon his head from a loft four stories high, into the street, from whence he was taken up for dead, and so battered and bruised and bloody with his fall, that it struck horror into the beholders." After he graduated, he settled at Medfield, and, says Dr. Mather, "continued unto old age, a faithful, painful, useful minister of the gospel."

HENRY SALTONSTALL is supposed by Gov. Hutchinson to have been a grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall. Like several of the early graduates, *he went home* after leaving college, and received a degree of Doctor of Medicine from Padua, and also from Oxford, and was a fellow of New College in that University.

TOBIAS BARNARD. Of him the writer possesses no information.

NATHANIEL BREWSTER was settled in the ministry in Norfolk, England.

GEN. MONTGOMERY.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY, a major-general in the army of the United States, was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1737. He possessed an excellent genius, which was matured by a fine education. Entering the army of Great-Britain, he successfully fought her battles with Wolfe at Quebec, in 1759, and on the very spot, where he was doomed to fall, when fighting against her under the banners of freedom. After his return to England, he quitted his regiment in 1772, though in a fair way to preferment. He had imbibed an attachment to America, viewing it as the rising seat of arts and freedom. After his arrival in this country, he purchased an estate in New-York, about a hundred miles from the city, and married a daughter of Judge Livingston. He now considered himself as an American. When the struggle with Great-Britain commenced, as he was known to have an ardent attachment to liberty, and had expressed his readiness to draw his sword on the side of the colonies, the command of the continental forces in the northern department was entrusted to him and general Schuyler in the fall of 1775. By the indisposition of Schuyler, the chief command devolved upon him in October. He reduced fort Chamblee, and on the third of November captured St. Johns. On the twelfth he took Montreal. In December he joined colonel Arnold, and marched to Quebec. The city was besieged, and on the last day of the year it was determined to make an assault. The several divisions were accordingly put in motion in the midst of a heavy fall of snow, which concealed them from the enemy. Montgomery advanced at the head of the New-York troops, along the St. Lawrence, and having assisted with his own hands in pulling up the pickets, which obstructed his approach to one of the barriers, that he was determined to force, he was pushing forwards, when one of the guns of the battery was discharged, and he was killed with his two aids. This was the only gun that was fired, for the enemy had been struck with consternation, and all but one or two had fled. But this event probably prevented the capture of Quebec. When he fell, Montgomery was in a narrow passage, and his body rolled upon the ice, which formed by the side of the river. After it was found the next morning among the slain, it was buried by a few soldiers, without any marks of distinction. He was thirty-eight years of age. He was a man of great military talents, whose measures were taken with judgment and executed with vigor. With undisciplin-

ed troops, who were jealous of him in the extreme, he yet inspired them with his own enthusiasm. He shared with them in all their hardships, and thus prevented their complaints. His industry could not be wearied, nor his vigilance imposed upon, nor his courage intimidated. Above the pride of opinion, when a measure was adopted by the majority, though contrary to his own judgment, he gave it his full support. By the direction of Congress a monument of white marble of the most beautiful simplicity, with emblematical devices, was executed by Mr. Cassiers at Paris, and it is erected to his memory in front of St. Paul's Church, New-York.—His bones have been conveyed from the spot where he fell, to New-York, and re-interred with due solemnities. The following lines were written by a New-Hampshire poet, on the occasion :

MONTGOMERY'S RETURN.

There came down the Hudson, one bright summer's even,
Not a chieftain from war, nor a spirit from heaven,
For the warrior expired as the brave wish to die,
When danger was threat'ning and glory was nigh,
But the corpse of that warrior, the bones of the brave,
Tho' forty years buried, came down the dark wave.

There came down the Hudson, at closing of day,
Montgomery's bones in their funeral array ;
All dark was his coffin, all lonely his shroud,
And the weepers around him were mourning aloud ;
They mourn'd for the chieftain, who struggled of old,
Whose body had crumbled, whose bosom was cold.

In the times that have faded he fought at Quebec,
But the quicksands of battle there made him a wreck,
By the walls of Quebec, where he met with his doom,
The highminded Englishmen gave him a tomb ;
But his country have summon'd his bones down the wave,
In the land of the freemen to find them a grave.

Shrewdness.—When General Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the chiefs asked him to sit down on a log ; he was then desired to move, and in a few minutes to move still farther ; the request was repeated till the General got to the end of the log. The Indian said, "Move farther." To which the general replied, I can move no farther." "Just so it is with us," said the chief ; "you have moved us back to the water, and then ask us to move farther."

MISCELLANIES.

"The Million Purchase."

"Anno 1683, a large tract of land, called the million purchase, both sides of Merimack river, above Souhagen river, was granted by the sachems of Weymaset, or lower river Indians, and the Penycook, or upper river Indians, to Jonathan Tyng, of Dunstable, for valuable considerations. This tract of land extended upon the west side of Merimack river, from the mouth of Souhagen river, where it falls into Merimack river, six miles and a half up said Souhagen or Souhegonack river, thence N. 20 deg. westward, 10 miles, thence in a direct line northward as far as the most southerly end or part (meaning I suppose the production westward of a line from the southerly end of said pond) of the great pond or lake commonly called Wenapesioche lake; extended upon the east side of Merimack river from Brenton's land or farm (in Litchfield) six miles in breadth eastward, and thence running in a direct line northward unto and as far as the most southerly end or part of Wenepasioche lake; neither of these west or east lines to come nearer to the river of Merimack than six miles; an Indian plantation of three miles square is reserved. These lands were convey'd in several parcels, and at sundry times to certain persons by transfers, Anno 1684, 1685 and 1686; of which transfers some were acknowledged before the magistrates of the administration of the old Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, and some before these of K. James II's reign. After these conveyances and transfers were confirmed by Robert Tufton Mason, proprietor of New-Hampshire, April 15, 1686, so far as falls within the royal grant of New-Hampshire, at a quitrent of 10s. st. per an. when demanded; they were regulated into 20 equal shares, viz.

"Joseph Dudley, Charles Lidget, John Usher, Edward Randolph, John Hubbard, Robert Thompson, Samuel Shrimpton, William Stoughton, Richard Wharton, Thomas Henchman, Thaddeus Macarty, Edward Thompson, John Blackwell, Peter Bulkeley, William Blathwayt, Jonathan Tyng, Daniel Cox, and three other persons to be hereafter named and agreed upon; no benefit of survivorship; to be divided as soon as may be, and each share may take up 5000 acres at discretion for the present; these grants and regulations were also confirmed July 12, 1686, (and entered November 9th following) by Joseph Dudley, President, and

by the Council of his Majesty's territory and dominion of New-England, in America; with an addition of the township of Concord, Chelmsford, Groton, Lancaster, Stow and Dunstable, and 12 miles more of land. This claim was in a manner revived about 28 years since, but soon dropt; it is now again revived by an advertisement in the Boston Gazette of June 21, 1748. These lands at present are in the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire, and must be claim'd in that province."—*Douglass.*

Singular and Amusing Extracts from the Council Minutes of the Colony of New-York.

March 18, 1664.—Ordered, Indians not to drink strong liquor.

September 30, 1664.—John Decker, banished out of the Government for having gone to Albany to stir up the Dutch.

December 22, 1664.—A warrant against Hendrick Thompson (the cow-keeper) of Jamaica, for having used scandalous and opprobrious speeches both against his Majesty's Royal Person and his good subjects.

January 6, 1668.—News of peace transmitted to Albany.

February 7, 1668.—A warrant against Adam Bower, for having uttered evil and scandalous speeches.

August 21, 1668.—Release (by the Governor) to Ralph Hall and Mary his wife for a recognizance they entered into at the assizes on a charge of witchcraft.

October 20, 1668.—Orders to apprehend persons travelling on the Sabbath.

December 8, 1668.—Proclamation for the observing a general day of Humiliation throughout his Royal Highness' dominions.

December 16, 1668.—Prices of grain, winter wheat 4s and 6d per bushel—Summer wheat 4s—Rye 3s and 6d—Indian corn 2s and 6d.

April 1, 1669.—The Governor allows a horse race at Hemstead for the better breed of horses, &c.

May 28, 1669.—Rev. Mr. Vabrinus had displeased the magistrates of Albany, in interfering in a marriage there. He is suspended from his ministerial functions; but the Governor pardons him of the rest—allows him to celebrate the restoration of his Majesty, provided he keeps within the bounds of moderation.

July 8, 1671.—Order of council on John Booth's complaint of the hard measure of levying upon his goods to pay the minister whom he says had denied to administer the "Sacrament of Baptism to his children." The minister answers that "for his life he cannot be compelled thereto." The Council order a letter to be written to the minister and communicated to the inhabitants—that more charity and moderation be used towards his neighbours for the future.

September 26, 1671.—An order of the Governor on all the Physicians to attend a poor woman that lays lame in Pearl-street, New-York. "She is called the old ferryman's wife of Communipaw."

January 9, 1672.—An order prohibiting handling with the Indians at Schenectady; Stating that it may prove a great prejudice to the town of Albany.

March 21, 1672.—The Governor orders the town of Hempsted to pay its Schoolmaster.

July 6, 1672.—Declaration of War between England and Holland read in Council.

September 6, 1672.—Schenectady allowed a town court to try matters to the amount of 100 guilders.

October 14, 1672.—Daniel Suttin discharged from prison at this extraordinary time of his Royal Highness' birth-day, and a new election of Mayor and Aldermen.

November 1, 1672.—Proclamation against Richard Lattin for uttering malicious and traitorous words against his Royal Highness, the Duke of York; and also vile and abusive speeches against the Governor.

November 19, 1672.—John Cooper bound over for evil words against the Government.

November 20, 1672.—Permission to John Cooper to give the Indians "a gill of liquor, now and then."

February 16, 1675.—A warrant against Peter Ellet: "who doth pretend, and hath reported, to have seen sights or visions in this city and fort, which tends to the disquiet and disturbance of his Majesty's Subjects in those parts."

August 5, 1675.—Encouragement to settlers from Europe, 60 acres for each free man—50 for his wife—50 for each child—and 50 for each servant.

May 12, 1676.—A warrant against a woman for *leaving her husband*, "being deluded away by one Thomas Case and that she acts in a *daneing quaking manner*, with silly and insignificant discourse."

July 26, 1676.—An order against all drunken Indians—"and if any be seen coming drunk out a house, that house shall be fined; and if the house be unknown, and the Indian be found in the street, the whole street shall be fined." No butcher to be a currier, shoemaker, or tanner; and no tanner to be either currier, shoemaker or butcher.

August 17, 1676.—*Resolved*, That Albany shall have no more privileges than this place, (New-York.)

At a council, May 19, 1677, whether attorneys are thought useful to plead in courts or not? Its thought not, but to be as at Nevis, Jamaica, &c. Whereupon *Resolved and Ordered*, That pleading attornies be no longer allowed to practice in the government, but for the depending causes.

December 27, 1678.—Mittimus for Jacob Williams, for having written and clamored scurrilously against the magistrates and government of this place.

Ancient Criticisms.—Dr. William Douglass, in his Historical Summary, published in 1749, makes the following criticism upon the writings of Mather, Neal, &c.

Mankind are not only to be further informed, but ought also upon occasion to be undeceived; for this reason, and not as a snarling critic, I have subjoined the following annotation, concerning some of the most noted writers of New-England affairs; at present I shall mention only two or three of those that are generally read. I find in general, that without using judgment, they borrow from old credulous writers, and relate things obsolete for many years past, as if in the present state of the country.

Capt. Cyprian Southack's land map of the eastern North America is as rude as if done by an Indian, or as if done in those ages when men first began to delineate countries; it gives no information, but has no other bad effect, than turning so much paper to waste. But his large chart of the coast of Nova-Scotia and New-England, being one continued error, and a random performance, may be of PERNICIOUS consequence in trade and navigation; therefore it ought to be publicly advertised as such, and destroyed wherever it is found amongst sea charts.

Oldmixon's (he died Anno 1742) British Empire in America, 2 vol. 8vo., Lond. 1708. He generally writes, as if copying from some ill-founded temporary newspaper. Dr. C. Mather says, that Oldmixon in 56 pages has 87 falsehoods. He prefixes Mather's silly map; and confesses that he borrowed many things from Cotton Mather's Magnalia; leaving out the puns, anagrams, miracles, prodigies, witches, speeches and epistles: Mather's history he calls a miserable jargon, loaded with many random learned quotations, school-boy exercises, Roman-like legends, and barbarous rhymes. Neal writes, the colony of Connecticut surrendered their charter 1688, and have holden no courts since. N. B. Upon Sir Edmund Andross' arrival 1686, as governor of the dominions of New-England, &c., they dropt the administration according to their charter; but their charter not being vacated by any legal trial, upon the Revolution they were allowed to prosecute the administration, and to hold courts as formerly. 400 students in Cambridge, New-England—his account of the Indian religions, or rather

worship, is false and ridiculous—the Indians live commonly to 150 years—Plymouth-Bay is larger than Cape-Cod, and has two fine Islands, Rhode-Island and Elizabeth-Island—New-England is bounded west by Pennsylvania—Dorchester is the next town to Boston for bigness—at Boston there is a mint. N. B. Perhaps he meant the mint 1652, assumed in the time of the troubles and confusions in England. An indefinite number of more errors, the repetition of them would be confutation sufficient.

Neal's history of New-England, 2 vol. 8vo., Lond. 1720. He is much upon the history of the low ecclesiastics, borrowed from the noted Mather's *Magnalia Christi Americana*. He gives a tedious silly ridiculous conjecture account of the settling of North America, from Scythia and Tartary, and the southern parts from China—Natick is an Indian town, consisting of two long streets, each side of the river; as if he were describing one of the large Dutch voting towns, with a river or canal running through it. N. B. This Indian town at present consists only of a few straggling wigwams.—Orange Fort of Albany is 80 miles up Hudson's river—The Indian government is strictly monarchical. N. B. The Indians of a tribe or clan, live together like friendly, but independent neighbors; their senators or old men, have no coercive or commanding power over their young men, all they can use is only persuasion. Quebec has 5 churches and a cathedral. N. B. Only one parochial church, which also serves as a cathedral, and a conventual chapel in the lower town. The great fresh water lakes behind New-England, are constantly froze over in winter from November; which occasion the long and hard winters of New-England. N. B. These lakes are, upon a small storm of wind, tempestuous, and never frozen over; and because of their soft vapor, not much snow lies within 12 or 20 miles distance from these lakes.—The whale fishing is almost neglected in New-England; Newfoundland has almost engrossed it. N. B. In Newfoundland they make only a small quantity of liver oil. The clergy of New-England are not renowned for humanity and politeness. The French in New-England are very numerous. The conveniency of fishing renders Cape Cod populous as most places in New-England. N. B. At present Cape Cod called Provincetown, may consist of two or three settled families, two or three cows, and 6 to 10 sheep. To enumerate the other errors and blunders of this performance, would be copying of it; but it will not bear such a new impression.

[From papers of the Rev. Hugh Adams.—See page 152.]

THE APPEAL.

At Portsmouth, The Chief Town, within His Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire, In New-England, November 24, 1726.

Previously Rendering my Thanks To The Honourable Government, and To The Reverend Ministry of the said Province, for Their perusal of my Manuscript little book, Entitled, A Theosophical Thesis, &c : Nevertheless, having hear'd their Judgment which they have Passed upon the same ; In The NAME of Christ Jesus our Lord EMMANUEL, I Appeal from Each Sentence of said Inferior Powers of Church and State, unto The Perusal and Judgment Of The Superior Powers of His Majesty King George, and His Council, i. e. Of the Lords Spiritual in Special, In The Realm Of Great-Brittain, To Judge, Whether said Book may (or not) Have An Imprimatur, Licence, or Permission for Publication by an Impression, as A Thesis, That Any Divine, or Other Gentleman of Learning, may Have Opportunity by his or their Antithesis (if capable) to Answer and Refute It from The Holy Scriptures, The Only Standard Rule for Trial of Christian Doctrine ? Seeing Common Fame hath already misrepresented and falsified intollerably many Paragraphs therein, at the second or third report for want of the Sight thereof ; as if the Author were become an Arrian, or Platonist. Therefore, humbly Referred so by The Appellant—

HUGH ADAMS,

Minister of The Gospel of CHRIST, and Pastor of A Church in Dover, In said Province, and a Loyal Subject of his Rightfull Sovereign King George.

The Reasons of this my Appeal, are both from the Necessity and the Equity thereof. First Reason, is from the Necessity urging it, in Regard for the Truth of CHRIST our Supreme LORD and Heavenly King of Kings. To the Illumination of HIS BLESSED SPIRIT by the Light of HIS Word in my Conscience. For the Edification of the Beloved Souls of All my Fellow Christians, that they may *Grow in Grace and in the Knowledge of our Lord Christ Jesus*, and in the Comfort of HIS Love. And the Opposition the Truth in that little book hath suffered.

I. In Regard for the Truth of Christ, Because as He Himself is the Only Mediatorial Truth. Joh. xiv. 6. 1 Tim. ii. 5 ; so His Doctrinal Truth, which is the Right Interpretation of His Word in the Scriptures, (as in part set forth in the said little book I Avouch to be) *The Present Truth* Wherein ye should be Established, as in 2 Pet. i. 12, Wherein also *ye ought to Walk*, ii. Joh. 4, iii. Joh. 1, 3, 4, i. e. Progressively ; Which Therefore upon our Perill we must *Buy and not Sell*, as in Prov. 23. 23.

II. In Regard to my own Conscience, being so *fully Perswaded in my own mind*, having such a sacred Licence for this Liberty,

as in Rom. 14. 5, According to the Written Word of Christ, the only Rule for my Direction in that book profess'd.

III. In Regard for the General Edification of the Protestant Catholick Church, Necessitated by Divine Precept (i. Cor. 14, 35, 12, 26) and Example, as in 2 Cor. 10, 8, 13, 10.

IV. The Necessity arising from the Opposition against the Truth in that book it hath suffered. 1. By our Lieut. Governour's Negating the Author's First Appeal to the Superior Government and Ministry of the Massachusetts Province; and also my second Appeal to the Bishop of London. 2. Because of the Mittimus to Imprisonment in the Secretary's Office of said Province, which (Voted by both Houses of the Government) was the penalty to be sustained by the said little book.

Second Reason, is from the Equity of this Appeal. Because, as the said Book is so much of the Author's Labour in the Word and Doctrine, as a *scribe instructed unto the Kingdom of Heaven* (as in Mat. 13. 52,) *bringing forth out of his treasure things new and old*; when 'twas not acceptable: he was Desireous to know, Why not also returnable to him again, as part of his own proper goods? And Because the Liberty, Right and Law of an Appeal is of such a Sacred Antiquity and Divine Original, that the Appellant must now Claime it for his Inviolable Priviledge as a Christian, and as a Leige Subject. Demanded, from that Exemplary Scripture Warrant, in Acts 25. 9, 11, 28, 19, Wherein the Holy Apostle Paul said to Festus the Governour of Cesarea, &c. *I Appeal unto Cesar, as Constrained so to Do.*

Besides, the Custome of Allowing said Priviledge In All British Governments untill Now. And Finally, Because, as the Patriarch Joseph, (by His Envious brethren) was *Stript of His Coat of Diverse colours, and sold into Egyptian bondage*, Gen. 37. 23, 28, by means of the Trafficking of the mocking *Ishmaelites*; And as *Tamar, the Daughter of King David*, after the Rape committed on her by her brother *Amnon*, had *her Garment of Diverse colours rent, and with Ashes on her Head went on crying to her Royal Father for Help*, as in 2 Sam. 13. 18, 19, 21; so my said little book of Truth hath been in proportion constructively Abused, and Now as one of the *Two Witnesses Propheying in Sackcloth*, Rev. xi. 3, *Black as Sackcloth of hair*, Rev. vi. 14, Doth it's Obeysance and Saith, as in 2 Sam. 14. 4, *Help, O King!* So Reasoneth and must Pray, the Appellant—

HUGH ADAMS.

The Explicatory Postscript

Consisteth of the Following Remarks and Proposal.

First. In Submissive Respect for His Honour our Lieut. Governour aforesaid, I must Declare my charitable belief, That the Reasons swaying Him for Negating my said Inferior Appeals, were these, viz.

1. Reason, The Majority of the Gospel Ministry in our said Province, concurring in their Condemnation of my said little

book as Enthusiastical and utterly to be Discountenanced ; Eight to One being odds (or unequal) at Disputation, when two or three of them at the same instant were Clamouring against me before Him at their Convention : His Honour might forget, how *One Man* had the SPIRIT of Truth in His Prophecy, whilst 400 flattering Prophets of King Ahab (opposing that One) were rather Enthusiastical, (1 Kings 22. 6, 7, 8, 23,) as the other Devout King Jehoshaphat Perceived in his Wisdom.

2. Reason, His Honour, probably, suppos'd it not proper to allow of either of the other Appeals, Because the other Province was a Charter Government ; But New-Hampshire more Immediately under the Crown. And because the Bishop of London as yet hath no Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction by one Conformed Minister or Church in said New-Hampshire Government ; and and so would take no cognisance thereof.

3. Reason, His Honour being such a Father to the said Ministers of New-Hampshire, perhaps thinks it His Duty so to Regard them from that Divine Charge in Mal. 2. 7, rather than the Appellant Author, whose outward Appearance is not [for mode or grandeur] Comparable with the least of them ; Who Nevertheless in the Name and Strength of CHRIST would be glad of an Opportunity to *Withstand them as to the face*, Gal. 2. 11, i. e. successively, decently and in order, in the most Publick Place and Concourse that's possible, *for the Defence of the Gospel* contained in that little book, as contemptible as 'tis in their eyes.

The Second Remark is this, When my brethren in the Ministry [whose Wiggs had been uncurl'd by it] had return'd my said little book to the Government with their Sentiments of it's Contents : I perceived it's Marble Paper Covering of Diverse colours, was stript off to it's naked skin of parchment, and their solicitations [I suppose] urg'd it so enviously to be sold into such Confinement, that it might not come abroad to Gall their Wigged Consciences.

Third Remark. If the Contents of that Book at last be found the Truth as it is in Jesus, Ephe. iv. 21, Then 'tis interpretatively a Rape committed upon Her, to miscall Her error and Enthusiasm ; wherein also is something like the hand of murdering Joab perceived, who would have Her to be burn'd under the Gallows. But CHRIST, the Supreme Judge, Hath Hear'd my Complaint so as to Imprison him in his pains and Sickness of so long continuance unto his Death, except he Repent ; O that he may !

Objection. But Who will be at the Cost to bring the Appeal to an Hearing ? Answer. Can we reasonably or unreasonably suppose, the Royal Defender of the Faith, our Protestant Sovereign so mercenary, as to Desire any Earthly Present or Gift, for Hearing the Appeal of such a Cause of Christ, wherein the Appellant, one of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects, does no other Crime, but obey that so Sacred Order in Jude, verse 3, *Earnest-*

ly Contend for the Faith which was once [so of old often] delivered unto the Saints.

To Consider and Judge, Whether the Chief Contents of that little book be, or not, a Very Considerable Part of that Faith Doctrinally, as Proved therein only by the Scripture Law and Testimony?

Therefore, I Believe, That if the Secretary of New-Hampshire, by Order of Government, may faithfully Enclose the said little book, first, in this small Winding Shrowd of Appeal: and Next with the Judgment both of the Government and Ministry of New-Hampshire; All Enclosed in a Letter of Declaration of the Case, sealed up and Directed by Superscription, To His Majesty King George in Great-Brittain, &c: And for it's Passage, Committed [tho' as a Prisoner] unto the first most faithful Master of a Ship that can be hear'd of Directly Bound Thither; And when Arriv'd, to be Deliver'd to the Agent, or into the Post Office: Then I doubt not, but [as experienced in 2 Tim. i. 12,] our Supreme LORD Christ Jesus EMMANUEL, the Prince of the Kings of the Earth, in His Providence Will overrule, to Bring it to that Royal and Divine Hearing, without much pecuniary cost to the poor Appellant Author; Who is hereby Obligated, as a Witness for Christ and a Loyal Subject, to be ready, personally to Wait upon His Majesty and His Most Honourable Council of Lords Spiritual in Special, Whenever occasionally sent for, if THE LORD of Heaven and Earth may Graciously spare the life of, and be with His Servant—

HUGH ADAMS.

From Johnson's History of New-England, printed in London, in 1654.

“The third Church of Christ gathered under this Government [Massachusetts] was at Dorchester, a frontire Town scituated very pleasantly both for facing the Sea, and also its large extent into the main land, well watered with two small Rivers; neere about this Towne inhabited some few ancient Traders, who were not of this select band, but came for other ends, as Morton of Merry-mount who would faine have resisted this worke, but the provident hand of Christ prevented. The forme of this Towne is almost like a Serpent turning her head to the Northward; over against Tompson's* Island, and the Castle, her body and wings being chiefly built on, are filled somewhat thick of Houses, onely that one of her Wings is clipt, her Tayle being of such large extent that Shee can hardly draw it after her. Her houses for dwelling are about one hundred and forty; Orchards and Gardens, full of Fruit-trees, plenty of Corne

* David Thompson, the first settler at Pascataquack [Portsmouth] in 1623.

Land, although much of it hath been long in tillage, yet hath it ordinarily good crops, the number of trees are near upon 1500. Cowes and other Cattell of that kinde about 450. Thus hath the Lord been pleased to increase his poore dispersed people, whose number in this Flock are neare about 150, their first Pastor called to feede them was the Reverend, and godly Mr. Maveruck." [Rev. John Maverick.]

The Dark Day.—May 19th, 1780, was distinguished by an uncommon darkness, which prevailed in every part of New-England. The degree to which it arose was different in different parts. In most places it was so great, that people were unable to read, to dine, or manage their domestic business, without the light of candles.—The extent of this darkness was very remarkable. To the Eastward, it reached many leagues beyond the sea coast. To the Southward, it covered all the south shores of New-England. To the Westward, it extended beyond the bounds of Connecticut, Albany, and Vermont. Towards the North, it covered the Province of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and was observed all along the river St. Lawrence. And in most places, its duration was from 12 to 15 hours.—The appearance was extremely gloomy. Every thing seemed to be tinged with a yellowish color. Candles were lighted up in the houses; birds became silent; domestic fowls retired to roost; and the cocks crowed around as at day break.—Every body was astonished at this uncommon appearance, and many were alarmed to an high degree: And there was no end to the conjectures, fears and fancies, that prevailed at that time.

It was found from many observations, that the atmosphere was charged in an high degree with an uncommon quantity of smoke and vapor, occasioned by large and extensive fires, for several weeks before. For some days before, the atmosphere had been so loaded with the smoke and vapor, as to darken the sun and moon, and to render all distant objects of a dull and hazy appearance. With a gentle rain these vapors were found to be slowly descending, in amazing quantities; mingled with the rain in their descent, they weakened and absorbed the rays of light, and involved every object in apparent obscurity and darkness.

The Green Bay Tree of Connecticut.—It is a curious fact, that the stump of the live oak, from which the stern-post of the frigate Constitution was cut, is now to be seen in St.

Simon's Island, in Georgia. About the time the Constitution took the Guerriere a small Green Bay Tree sprung up from the centre of the stump, and may be seen now flourishing in that situation. To the perpetual honor of Connecticut be it remembered, that the Constitution, when she captured the Guerriere, was commanded by Capt. Hull, a native born citizen of that State. What makes this victory more memorable, is, that it was the first that was obtained by this country, since she became a nation. The Bay Tree, which is a species of Laurel, with which the ancients used to crown their conquerors, may in this instance be deemed emblematical of the imperishable honors conferred upon Connecticut by one of her Sons and Heroes.—*Conn. Courant.*

In the last number of the Edinburgh Review we find some interesting remarks on a late work by Dr. Meyrick on Ancient Armour. Much labor and research appear in the work, and the reviewers speak of it as containing a great deal of curious information relating to the manners, wages and sports of the inhabitants of Britain, back to the times of the Anglo-Saxons, and elucidates many obscure and disputed passages in their old dramatic writers.

From among the derivations quoted in the Review, we have selected the following as some of the most satisfactory. In the early ages, men derived some of their ideas of offensive and defensive weapons from birds, beasts, fishes, &c. The Greeks and Romans sometimes disposed their shields in assaulting a town so that they overlapped each other like the scales of a *tortoise*; an artificial *boar*, armed with iron, was formerly recommended in England for sea fights; the battering *ram* is well known, and the *prickly cat* was successfully used in the defence of castles. *Dag* once signified a *pistol*, and *pistolese* a *dagger*; and *scymetar* is said to have been corrupted into *semi targe* and supplied with a totally different meaning. One great error is mentioned, which has long passed current in heraldry, which is, that the ancient arms of England were two Leopards. Instead of this, however, it is now stated that "William the Conqueror and his two sons had taken, not two *Leo-pards* but two *Leos-pards* or *Lions passant guardant*; one being the device of Normandy, and the other that of Poitou."

Artillery is said to have been derived from the Latin word for *art*, which in barbarous times was applied to denote a machine; *Pantaloons*, from *pianta leone*, i.e. "plant the Lion," the cry of the standard-bearers of the Venetian army, who wore tight hose.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

North American Review.—This journal, which acquired a commanding influence under the control of Professor EVERETT, has passed into the hands of the Rev. JARED SPARKS, late minister at Baltimore. Prof. Everett is undoubtedly one of the first scholars of our country, and in the beauty and polish of his criticisms, has perhaps few equals. But it should be recollected, that Mr. E. was not the sole conductor of the work, and that the same writers now continue to aid Mr. Sparks, who formerly assisted Mr. Everett.—We have been surprised to see in some respectable prints, disparaging notices of the last No. of the Review. The opinion, however, is not general that “its glory is departed,” or that it suffers aught from the change.—We are pleased to state that its circulation is increasing in this State, and perhaps we need not attempt a more convincing argument in favor of its merit and growing popularity.

American Novels.—The American novelist, Mr. Cooper, it is said, has projected a series of semi-historical tales, to be entitled *Legends of the Thirteen Republicks*, connected with the revolution. The first, which he is engaged upon, is to be called *Lionel Lincoln*, the scene Boston and vicinity—to contain sketches of the battles of Lexington and Bunker’s Hill. We trust he will not arouse the *living combatants* respecting events at Bunker’s Hill. He will find it difficult, (though genius may spurn the term,) to tread with sufficient softness over ground so hallowed without waking the sentinels who are watchful of the particular fame of each distinguished hero. There was on the part of the Americans a universal heroism, which can permit no dividing—of hardly any distinction.

An esteemed correspondent at Washington has forwarded us the prospectus of “a new and original periodical work,” the title of which is to be “*The Practical Manipulator ; or American Depository of Arts and Sciences*”—to be published at New-York, by Mr. RICHARD WILCOX, Engineer, &c. This gentleman is the inventor of a new system of naval and military tactics—which, if adopted by the country, will as he avers save millions in expenditure, and prove of incalculable advantage to the nation. He proposes, instead of the more common weapons of war, to call to his aid, by chemical agencies, “a fiery defender,” and instead of treating an enemy as is customary with grape and canister, bombs and other noisy messengers, to give them at once a taste of Sodom and Gomorrah—he would actually destroy them with a storm of “liquid fire !” The outline of his system, which is now published, is ingenious, and the inventor has the countenance and encouragement of distinguished and scientific men. Dr. Mitchell, we per-

ceive, after noticing the peculiarities of the new system, "recommends the aforesaid Richard Wilcox, WITH HIS WHOLE PYRO-TECHNICAL APPARATUS, to the War and Navy Departments."

Worcester's Elements of Geography.—In the 2d vol. of the Collections, page 61, the second Edition of Worcester's Elements of Geography was noticed. We have lately examined the Stereotype Edition just published, and with much pleasure have perceived the various alterations which have been made in the arrangement of the work, and the mass of valuable information, condensed and introduced into that part assigned to Comparative Geography. We are assured that future impressions will retain the present arrangement; "the more permanent matter being so separated from the more changeable, that the necessary alterations, in order to accommodate the information to a recent date, may be made without changing the general structure of the book." The Atlas is considerably improved, and contains a new map of the Eastern and Middle States. There are a number of neat engravings added to the Elements.

We consider the work in its present state as the best compend of Geography for the use of public and private schools, which has appeared in our country. Connected with the "*Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants, with one hundred Engravings,*" it forms a system of Geographical instruction which cannot fail to be acceptable to all who are desirous of having an acquaintance with the most important and interesting topics unfolded in the pleasing and useful science of Geography.

The sixth No. of the "*Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts,*" has just issued from the press, and completes the first volume. We have perused it with much satisfaction; and, we learn from the preface, that with a degree of zeal highly honorable to the Editors, they intend proceeding with a second volume, although we regret to add, the number of subscribers is but barely sufficient to meet the expenses of publication.

Dr. Southey, the Laureat of England, is about to publish *A Tale of Paraguay*, in 1 vol. 12mo.

A new "*Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with an estimate of his talents and writings,*" is announced in the London journals.

The author of "*Recollections of the Peninsula, &c.*" we understand, has in the press a new work entitled "*Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy.*"

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

[The following prose description of a visit to NIAGARA FALLS, has more eloquence, because it has more truth, than any other account of those scenes we have met with, either in verse or prose.]

FROM THE U. S. LIT. GAZETTE.

—The first thing to be done, after descending the tower of steps, is to strip ourselves of all clothing, except a single covering of linen, and a silk handkerchief tied tight over the ears.—This costume, with the addition of a pair of pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of Niagara.

We passed about fifty rods under the Table Rock, beneath whose brow and crumbling sides we could not stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and oppressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the motionless rock and the rushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock, and the chasm yawned upon us. The noise of the cataract was most deafening; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowings of the stream; our breath was checked by the violence of the wind, which for a moment scattered away the clouds of spray, when a full view of the torrent, raining down its diamonds in infinite profusion, opened upon us. Nothing could equal the flashing brilliancy of the spectacle. The weight of the falling waters made the very rock beneath us tremble, and from the cavern that received them issued a roar, as if the confined spirits of all who had ever been drowned, joined in a united scream for help! Here we stood,—in the very jaws of Niagara,—deafened by an uproar, whose tremendous din seemed to fall upon the ear in tangible and ceaseless strokes, and surrounded by an unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My mind recoiled from the immensity of the tumbling tide: and thought of time and of eternity, and felt that nothing but its own immortality could rise against the force of such an element.

The guide now stopped to take breath. He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the top of his voice, "that we must turn our heads away from the spray when it blew against us, draw the hand downwards over the face if we felt giddy, and not rely too much on the loose pieces of rock." With these instructions he began to conduct us, one by one, beneath the sheet. A few steps farther, and the light of the sun no longer shone upon us. There was a

attempt, but persevered, until he succeeded in procuring permission for Col. de Tracy to reside in St. Petersburg, on Mr. Adams' own guarantee that he should not quit that city. These, and several other circumstances, have secured Mr. Adams the most solid friendship of the family of LA FAYETTE.

Mr. Clay's opinion of Buonaparte.—In the late speech of Mr. Clay, in the House of Representatives, upon the Tariff bill, he pronounced the following high eulogium upon the intellectual powers of the great Napoleon.

'The principle of the system under consideration has the sanction of some of the best and wisest men, in all ages, in foreign countries as well as our own; of the Edwards, of Henry the Great, of Elizabeth, of the Colberts abroad: of our Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, at home.' But it comes recommended to us by a higher authority than any of these, illustrious as they unquestionably are—by the master-spirit of the age—that extraordinary man who has thrown the Alexanders and Cæsars infinitely farther behind him than they stood in advance of the most eminent of their predecessors—that singular man, who, whether he was seated on his imperial throne deciding the fate of nations, and allotting kingdoms, to the members of his family, with the same composure, if not, with the same affection, as that with which a Virginia father divides his plantations among his children; or, on the miserable rock of St. Helena, to which he was condemned by the cruelty and injustice of his unworthy victors, is equally an object of intense admiration. He appears to have comprehended, with the rapidity of intuition, the true interests of a state, and to have been able, by the turn of a single expression, to develop the secret springs of the policy of cabinets."

Jewel of Duels—Two lads, midshipmen of the U. S. ship John Adams, seconded by two of the crew, met near Port Royal, Jamaica, for the purpose of settling an affair of honor; in which sort of thing it appears they were, though yet in their teens, by no means novices. After the second fire, one of them came off with a "tickled catastrophe," having received his antagonist's ball, as the Jamaica paper has it, "through the back part of both thighs." Two of the party were apprehended by the magistrates, but on receiving information from the surgeon of the John Adams, being of lawful age, and duly sworn, that the wound was not mortal, the combatants were delivered over to an officer sent on shore by Com. Porter.—*N. Haven Pilot*.

"With emrods in the hinder parts

"He strake his foe withall:

"And put them unto a shame,

"That was perpetuall."

Stern-hold and Hopkins.

The Adventures of a Paragraph.—It is quite amusing to see one's paragraph, after it has taken a tour through the country. The little thing leaves home in a plain garb, and makes quite a modest appearance; its phiz smooth, and but slightly expressive, and its mien natural. It takes leave of its parent with a melancholy farewell, and it seems to be impressed upon the minds of both the parent and the traveller, that they *will never see each other again*. In a few days, however, in pops the traveller with a *new hat on*—he has been to New-York, and was kindly entertained at an editor's desk, who adopted him as *his child*, and gave him a *hat*—we scarcely know the truant. In a week more he pays us another visit—he has been to Boston, was kindly received by the fraternity, and by the help of whose *shears* his coat has received a *new cut*. He continues his tour, his garments, one by one, assume new shapes according to the different nations and customs of the hospitable gentlemen who entertain him. His tour being done, were it not for some secret mark, some peculiarity implanted in his nature, we should absolutely turn him adrift as an impostor. A case in point. On Saturday last we published a paragraph—a communication—headed "*Methodist Conference*;" the little fellow went to New-York, received the benefit of the New-York *shears*, as skilfully used by the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, returned and passed itself off upon our worthy neighbor of the Chronicle, as a *New-Yorker*. We do not wonder at this, as, when the bantling came to our office yesterday, we did not know him ourselves, until we found him out by a peculiar mark.—*Balt Pat.*

From the Portland Gazette.

USEFUL RULES FOR HOUSE WIVES.

1. When you arise in the morning, never be *particular* about pinning your clothes so very nicely; you can do that any time.
2. Never comb your hair or take off your night cap till after breakfast. It is *your* business to take time by the foretop and not let him take you so; therefore keep all night in that quarter till 10 o'clock at least.
3. When you begin the business of *your toilet*, you may do it before the window or in the front entry; but the most proper place is in the *kitchen*.
4. Never have any *particular place* for any thing in your house; and then you may rest assured, that *nothing* will ever be out of place; and that is a great comfort in a family.
5. Never sweep your floor, until you know some person is coming in; he will then see how *neat* you are: and, besides, in such cases, even your enemies cannot shake off the *dust of their feet*, against you, though they may the dust of their clothes with which you have covered them by your sweeping.
6. When you have *done* sweeping, leave your broom *on the floor*, it will then be handy; and being always in sight, and in the

way, it will be constantly reminding your husband, when he is in the house, what a *smart, nice, pains-taking* wife he has.

7. Never follow the barbarous practice of *brushing down cobwebs*. A man's house is his *castle*; and so is a spider's: It is a violation of *right*; and a shameless disrespect to the *fine arts*.

8. Keep your parlor and bedroom windows shut as close as possible in dog days; this will keep the *hot air* out—and you will have excellent *fixed air* inside.

9. Keep your *summer cheeses* in your bed chambers: they enrich the qualities of the atmosphere, and if a stranger should lodge in one of your beds, if he could not *sleep*, he could eat for his refreshment.

10. Never teach your daughters to *mend* or *make* any of their own clothes, it is “taking the bread from the mouth of labor”: besides it will make them crooked and give them sore fingers.

11. But if they should insist on *mending* their own garments, they should do it while they are on: this will make them *fit* better: and girls can't *leave their work*: if they should attempt it, their *work would follow them*.

12. If your husband's coat is out at *one* of the elbows, don't mend it until it is out at the *other*; then the *patches* will make it appear *uniform*; and show that you are *impartial*.

13. Never spoil a joke for a *relation's* sake; nor suppress the truth for *any body's* sake. Therefore, if you don't like your husband as well as you ought—*out with it*, and convince him you are not a respecter of persons.

14. You should endeavor not to keep your temper: *let it off* as soon and as fast as you can; and you will then be as calm and as quiet as a bottle of cider after the cork has been drawn half a day.

15. If, on any particular occasion, you are at a loss as to the course you ought to pursue, in the management of yourself or your family affairs, take down the paper which contains these Rules, and read them over and over till you have satisfied your mind—and then go on.

POOR RICHARD.

PROCLAMATION OF CHARLES X.

If the author of the following be not what he pretends, he at least deserves to rank superior to Perkin Warbeck or Lambert Simuel, in the annals of audacity and impudence. This advertisement is copied from a late Washington paper.

Charles X. King of France and of Navarre, heir of Louis the Sixteenth, begs leave to inform those inhabitants of Washington, who may be willing to assist him in the means of returning to his native country, that he has opened a subscription from this date to the 24th of the present month, at which time he intends to go to Philadelphia, to take the necessary measures for a safe conveyance, in order to avoid the fate of the ironmask. The tortures which he endured in the Isle of Cuba causes him to take these precautions. If this reaches Joseph Napoleon, he will recollect that his brother Napoleon Buonaparte, married the Archduchess Maria Louisa, cousin to Charles X. The French Military characters of whatever rank, exiles or refugees, on account of their political opinions must no longer fear.—

Charles X. has been their companion in arms. Under the name of Victor Persat he obtained a discharge and acknowledgment of his wounds. Charles X. will give to each subscriber a printed copy of the time he was borne away from the temple, of the circumstances, and of the intrigue that has been used to keep him from providing for his relations and the kingdom of France. It is not by promises that he opens his subscription. The duty that every citizen owes to himself in adversity, will guide him in this glorious cause.

CHARLES X. King of France and Navarre.

Since the above advertisement was promulgated by "His Majesty," the following account of his adventures and present situation has appeared. He says that, when in the Temple, his mother (Maria Antoinette) placed a mark upon his face, at a place equi-distant from the nose to the ear, and also marked his sister (the present Dutchess of Angouleme) in the same way, that she might know them in case of accident; he also says that he perfectly well recollects being vaccinated [innoculated] when in the Temple with his sister, about the year 1791 or '92; that upon that occasion he begged the surgeon to give him the instrument with which he had performed the operation, and after he had played with it a little while, his sister took him on her knee, and attempted to take it from him. In the struggle, she received a wound, which was deep enough to make the blood flow copiously through her silk pink gown. This she must recollect, whenever told of it. After the death of his parents, and separation from the Dutchess of Angouleme, he was taken from the Temple in the case of a large hand organ, whilst another child of about his size and age, was left there in his room; and it was that boy who was placed apprentice with the shoe-maker, Simon, in whose service he died. Our hero was secretly conveyed among the mountains of Auvergne, and put under the care of an honest mechanic. He was sent as a conscript to Moscow, and while on that expedition made himself known to some of the Marshals, but feared to trust Napoleon with the secret of his rank, lest he should experience the fate of his cousin, the Duke d'Enghein. After his return to Auvergne, he went to try his fortune at Havana, where he has been suspected and narrowly watched, until he escaped to America, and landed at New Orleans, whence he has been all the late winter travelling to Washington, stopping occasionally to work for a subsistence. The writer of the letter, from which we have drawn these facts, says, "he does not appear to be an impostor, but a person of unsound mind, the hallucinations of which are rather to be pitied than harshly censured, since he is not likely to do any mischief. He has a dignified deportment, a dark complexion, and a lively eye, and is impatient of contradiction. There is an air of sincerity about him, and he seems honestly to believe his claim a lawful one, and is very confident that the Duchess of Angouleme, when she shall become acquainted with his story and existence, will acknowledge him as her brother and sovereign. He wears enormous whiskers, mustachios, and a beard *a la Henri-Quatre*, tapering off at the point of the chin. His clothes are thread bare, and his purse empty."

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Amherst, March 23, *Frederick French*, Esq. 59, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hampshire for the county of Hillsborough. He was a native of Dunstable, in which town he lived and was a magistrate till his removal to Amherst. He was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1806; and Clerk of the Superior Court in 1816.

In Henniker, in March, *William Wallace*, Esq. having been in the commission of the peace 33 years, and a valuable and esteemed magistrate.

In Rochester *John Plumer*, Esq. 63.

In Augusta, Mr. *William Brooks*, Esq. 67, of a respectable family in Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard college 1780, and soon after removed to Kennebeck.

In Foxborough, Mass. April 17, *Aaron Everett*, Esq. 76.

In Boston, Mr. *Nathaniel H. Wright*, printer, 37, author of the "Fall of Palmyra," and of many poetical pieces.

In Plattsburg, N. Y. *James Kent Platt*, M. D. Professor of the Institute of Surgery in the University of Vermont.

Near Natches, Hon. *Jonathan H. Walker*, of Pittsburg, 61, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In Cheraw, S. C. Maj. *James Lyon*, son of Matthew Lyon, 49. During his life he established no less than 14 different newspapers, mostly in places just emerging into existence, which he left in good hands, in pursuit of fresh enterprises, as soon as he had them fairly under way. He was a whig and soldier in the revolution.

In North Yarmouth, Hon. *Ammi R. Mitchell*, 62, a distinguished physician, and formerly a member of the Senate of Massachusetts.

In Cumberland, R. I. Col. *Solomon Whipple*, 87. He was greatly esteemed through a long and active life, and his zeal and energy of character were conspicuous as an officer in the militia during the war of the Revolution.

The farm on which the Whipple family have lived to the fifth generation, was formerly the residence of Blackstone, once the only inhabitant and proprietor of the Peninsula on which the City of Boston now stands. On the arrival of Gov. Winthrop, with a great number of emigrants from England, to establish the colony of Massachusetts, they first landed at Charlestown, near the foot of Bunker Hill; but, soon after determined to remove to the opposite Peninsula, of which Blackstone, and his family, were the only white inhabitants. Blackstone, not satisfied with his new neighbours, and being thus deprived of his sovereignty, removed out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and settled near the banks of Pawtucket River, built a house, and cultivated part of the land now comprising the Whipple farm in Cumberland, and on which his grave is now to be seen. Pawtucket River, from Whipple's Bridge, to its source in the town of Worcester, is from these circumstances, in many title deeds now called Blackstone river, and it is probable that at no distant time the name of Pawtucket will only attach to the flourishing village situate at the falls.—*Providence Journal*.

In Marietta, Gen. *Rufus Putnam*, 87. The death of this worthy patriot of the revolution, was noticed in the I. vol. of our Collections, *Appendix*, page 87, but the notice was premature. It has been commonly asserted that Gen. Stark, was the last living of the American Generals of the Revolution, but it has been recently stated in the papers that Gen. Putnam was made a Brigadier General by brevet before the war closed. As brevet confers only rank, without pay or command, it may perhaps still be said that Gen. Stark was the last surviving General who acted as such, excepting the Marquis de La Fayette.

In Paris, March 28, *M Laveillere Lepaux*, aged 70. He was one of the most noted members of the French Convention, &c. was afterwards one of the directory and founder of the sect of Theophilanthropists. In 1792, he introduced a decree into the Convention offering fraternity to all people who would throw off their allegiance to their governments. It passed, and was translated into all the European languages.

LONGEVITY.—In Machias, 1st inst. Stephen Parker, Esq. in the 90th year of his age. He was born at Newburyport April 4th, 1735, where he received an education superior to what was common at that period. Penmanship, poetry, and portrait painting were his favourite exercises: of all which he has left respectable specimens. The writer has a manuscript of his poetical effusions, the pages of which are less than 3 1-2 by 6 inches, containing from 40 to 45 lines on a page, written since he was 75 years old, without the help of glasses, in a hand as legible as print. In the early part of his life he embarked largely in mercantile pursuits at Portsmouth, N. H. but meeting with heavy losses he retired to this town about the year '66, where by unremitting industry and economy, he has been able to provide the comforts of a protracted life. He was a pattern of order and regularity in all his business, a sincere friend and obliging neighbour; gentlemanly in his deportment to the close of life.—*Eastern Star*.

In Mercer, Me. Mr. Nathaniel Davis, 91.

In New Haven, Conn. Widow Thankful Grannis, 92.

In Watertown, Conn. Mr. Nathan Woodward, 94.

In Salem, Mass. May 14, Madam Hannah Crowninshield, in her 90th year, in whose family the late Rev. Dr. Bentley resided 30 years.

In Fairhaven, Mr. Samuel Tripp, 97.

In Chesterfield, N. H. April 26, Mr. Jonathan Cressey, 92.

From Sullivan's Journal of the Arts and Sciences, published at New Haven.

Notice of Morse's New School Geography and Atlas—Richardson & Lord, Boston. The present edition with much labor and care has been taken into a new dress, and all the modern improvements of geography have been introduced. In this Work the subject is represented under three distinct views—1. An introductory view of geography as a general division of the globe. 2. A view of each Country in detail. 3. General Views, or Reconstructions. The General Views occupy about one third of the Work, and constitute the features which particularly distinguish it from former editions, and which give it a decided preference over other School Geographies. All that is important relating to the population, commerce, literature, religion, &c. of the countries of the world, is here condensed, explained by remarks, and accompanied by questions, so as to render it easy for the youth to understand. The General Views are followed by fifty pages of Questions on the Maps of the Atlas. The Atlas contains 8 Maps, viz. Of the Globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the United States, and the British Islands. These are corrected by the authors, and are very neatly engraved and colored.

This Compend of School Geography, we understand from the Public Report of the Superintendent of Schools in the State of New York, has been examined by him, and recommended for general use in the schools throughout that State. So far as our knowledge extends, we think his judgment and decision wise, and that the work will prove extremely beneficial.

Theological Seminary, Andover, July 10, 1821.

Having examined, as extensively as our engagements would permit, "A New Abridgement of the American Universal Geography," by Jedidiah Morse, D. D. and Sidney Edwards Morse, A. M., we have no hesitation in saying, that we think it possesses great merit. With a labor which Authors rarely bestow on new editions, this Work appears to have been entirely re-written, and that with much care and ability. The simplicity and brevity of its style—the various and interesting matter which it contains—and the excellency of its arrangement, must make it very valuable, not only as a school-book for youth, but as a convenient manual for occasional use to men of reading. The *System of Questions* running through the Work, and the *General Views*, at its close, must greatly increase its usefulness to learners in Geography.

E. PORTER,
L. WOODS,
J. MURDOCK.

*From the Superintendent of Public Schools throughout the State of New York,
and Secretary of State, J. V. N. Yates, Esq.*

Rev. Jedidiah Morse—Sir, I acknowledge with much pleasure the receipt of your "New Abridgement of the American Universal Geography," and the *Atlas* intended as a companion to that Work—having devoted some days to the examination of both, I think I am enabled to pronounce upon their respective merits. Viewing them as Works intended for the use of our seminaries of education, I consider them well adapted to that object, and deserving of public attention. I shall be pleased in learning that these Works are introduced into our schools, and that the labor you have bestowed upon them will be abundantly repaid by the harvest of usefulness they shall produce.

I am, Sir, and Dear Sir, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant,
J. V. N. YATES.

From the Boston Recorder.

Much is promised in this delineation of the Author's plan—but not more than is fulfilled. After referring to various parts of the Work for our own satisfaction, as to the fidelity of the execution, we can say with confidence, that the reasonable expectations of the public will not be disappointed. They will find the proposed arrangement preserved—the important facts stated with great perspicuity—and nothing inserted which could be omitted, without detracting from the value of the Work.

What has ever seemed to us a great deficiency in one of the most popular School Geographies now in use, is here supplied, viz. a description of boundaries and rivers.

In another and very important point of view, this Work may fairly claim the superiority over all others of the kind, that have fallen under our observation—we allude to its accurate delineation of the moral and religious character of heathen nations, together with its condensed, but distinct statement of the history and extent of means now in operation to bring the whole world into subjection to Christ. At the present period, recognition of this kind is essential to the foundation of any system of Geography. Every passing day increases its importance, and it will not be long before the religious features of the earth will command the attention of the Geographer, as a primary, rather than a secondary object.

The whole is evidently "the result of much labor and study," and deserves to be patronized by the public, for the well digested mass of information it furnishes on all the common topics of the Geographer, and particularly for the light it throws on the moral condition of mankind.

Having, for about two years past, made use almost exclusively of the *New System of Modern Geography*, by the Rev. J. and S. E. Morse, in the Academy of which I have the superintendence, I do not hesitate to give it a decided preference to any other system designed for the use of schools, so far as my acquaintance with such publications extends; and, in a long course of instruction, I believe I have seen none others which have been published in this country. Among the numerous excellencies of this work, so admirably fitted for the purpose intended, I would mention particularly its judicious selection of matter, its happy arrangement, and its perspicuous style. For its size also, I think it will be found to contain more valuable knowledge than any other Geography extant. As a school book, it could not, with usefulness, perhaps be larger; and yet it has been compiled with such judgment and discrimination, that very little indeed could be omitted without manifest detriment. The "General Views" are a most valuable addition to the work. Nothing which I have ever seen in geographical publications is in my opinion, so well adapted to facilitate and enlarge the student's knowledge of this useful science.

The numerous and well selected Questions at the end of the book, are designed to direct the attention of the student, in his review of this study, to things most important to be remembered, and are well fitted to this end.

They serve also very much to lessen the labor of the instructor. The Atlas accompanying the work, evinces much care and accuracy, and is peculiarly excellent.

ROBERT BELDEN,
Preceptor of Fairfield Academy.

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